

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 1-33 remain pending. Claims 1, 7, 20, 21 and 27 are independent.

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

Some of the claims in this reply are amended. The amendments to the claims merely address informal issues and enhance consistency among the claims. It is intended that the scopes of the claims are not narrowed by the amendments.

§ 102 REJECTION – MAO

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 12 and 14-17 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Mao et al. (U.S. Publication 2003/0115612). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Applicants maintained that Mao fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of “not performing the conversion of the data contents if it is found that the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current A/V signal”. In the Office Action dated November 17, 2005, the Examiner relies upon paragraphs 0066-0072 of Mao et al. and alleges that Mao teaches this feature. Mao is directed toward a one-way broadcast digital video network in which Internet web page data is formatted to fit within a standard MPEG-2 data packet structure. *See Abstract.* As illustrated in Figure 1, programming data along with broadcast and simulcast web page data are encoded into MPEG video stream transfer packets by the headend 10 and delivered to the settop 38.

A consequence of this one-way delivery system is that the server must constantly provide updated web page data corresponding to the broadcast and simulcast webpages to the settop 38. Referring to Figures 2 and 3, Mao indicates that the data section 202 is the packet payload of the MPEG-2 transport, and the data carousel layer 201 contains the HTML data, i.e. the webpage data, and also contains control map information. In other words, the data carousel created by the headend 10 carries the webpage information and this is delivered to the settop box 38 via the cable TV system. The MPEG-2 transport layer also carries the programming data such as audio and video information corresponding to the channels.

Because the updated web page information is constantly delivered via data carousel to the settop box, when a webpage viewing is performed, the settop box also constantly checks the data carousel to retrieve the desired webpage information. As indicated in Mao, in response to a webpage request, the settop box performs a table lookup to find appropriate information stored in the HEIT table to locate the desired simulcast webpage information in the rotating data carousel of the MPEG-2 data stream. The located webpage is stored in the settop and displayed. *See paragraph 0058.* In other words, the data carousel must be constantly checked to retrieve the desired webpage.

In paragraphs 0066-0072, it is merely indicated that the navigation of the webpages may be sped up by caching the data in the rotating carousel in a local memory in the settop. In this manner, if the desired webpage is cached, the data may be retrieved from the local cache rather than waiting for the particular desired webpage to arrive in the data carousel. However, this does not change the fact that updated webpage data continues to arrive from the server to the settop box. The local cache is merely a device to store constantly updated webpage information so that

a faster response may be provided. Because the updated webpage information constantly arrives, Mao does not even contemplate "not performing conversion of data contents" as required by the claims since data is constantly updated whether there is local cache or not. For at least this reason, Mao cannot teach or suggest the feature of "not performing the conversion of data contents if it is found that the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current A/V signal," as required by claim 1. This alone is sufficient to distinguish claim 1 from Mao.

The Examiner appears to be under the impression that if a search for webpage is loaded in cache, this is equivalent to checking whether or not the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current audio/video signal. Checking whether the desired data is in local cache is completely unrelated to determining whether the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current audio/video signal. In the former, only the presence or the absence of the desired data is checked. In the latter, a comparison is made between the data content and the current audio/video signal. Thus, contrary to the Examiner's allegations, checking whether a webpage is loaded in a local cache or not is not equivalent to determining whether or not the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current audio/video signal.

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that the cache is utilized which displays the same page rather than retrieving the webpage from the rotating carousel in response to an event. But as demonstrated above, the local cache is constantly updated with data in the rotating carousel including the webpage information. The presence of the local cache merely speeds up the process in the event that the desired webpage has recently been loaded into the cache. There is no indication that the webpage located in the cache is same or not. Indeed, the

suggestion is quite the opposite due to the nature of the one-way broadcast that provides constantly updated webpage information.

For at least the above stated reasons, independent claim 1 is distinguishable over Mao.

Independent claim 7 also recites, in part, "not performing the conversion of the data contents if it is found that the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current A/V signal." It is demonstrated above that Mao cannot teach or suggest at least this feature. Therefore, independent claim 7 is also distinguishable over Mao.

Independent claim 12 recites in part, "wherein if the A/V interface control unit judges that the data contents to be displayed are consistent with the current A/V signal ... the browser unit displays to the display unit the A/V signal and the data contents ... without performing the conversion of data." Based on the above reasons, it is clear that Mao cannot teach or suggest this feature. Therefore, independent claim 12 is distinguishable over Mao.

Claims 2-3, 6, 8, and 14-17 depend from independent claims 1, 7, and 12, directly or indirectly. Thus, for at least the reasons stated above with respect to independent claims 1, 7, and 12, these dependent claims are also distinguishable over Mao. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 1-3, 6-8, 12, 14-17, and 20 based on Mao be withdrawn.

§ 103 REJECTION – MAO. KAPLAN

Claims 4, 5, 18, 19, 20, 22-27 and 29-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Mao in further view of Kaplan (USP 6,058,430). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Regarding claims 4, 5, 18, and 19, it is noted that these claims depend from independent claim 1 or 12. It has been shown above that claims 1 and 12 are distinguishable over Mao. Kaplan is not relied upon to correct for at least the above noted deficiencies of Mao. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 12 are distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Kaplan. For at least due to the dependency thereon, claims 4, 5, 18 and 19 are also distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Kaplan.

Independent claim 20 recites in part, "taking no action to change the data contents if it is determined that the current data contents do correspond to the requested channel" and "taking no action to change the channel if it is determined that the current channel does correspond to the requested data content change." It has been shown above that Mao cannot be relied upon to teach or suggest at least these features. Similarly, Kaplan cannot be upon to teach or suggest these features as well. Therefore, independent claim 20 is distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Kaplan.

Claim 27 also recites features similar to claim 20. Therefore, independent claim 27 is also distinguishable over Mao and Kaplan.

It is also noted that Mao and Kaplan cannot be combined since they teach away from each other. As described above, Mao teaches a one-way digital video system. In other words, the programming information as well as the webpage information are provided from the server 10 to the settop box 38. In this manner, a separate connection to the Internet is not necessary.

Indeed, Mao describes a number of problems associated with a separate Internet access capability. For example, a two-way Internet connectivity can be accomplished through a public switch telephone network as the return path. However, such use requires a telephone modem

and occupies a household telephone line. *See paragraph 0014.* Another problem associated with coupling broadcast video content to an Internet site is that there are latency issues. That is, the modem and the Internet service provider must establish the Internet access and then the connection to the desired website must be established, and then the webpage must be downloaded. *See paragraph 0015.* In other words, Mao teaches against a separate Internet connection.

In contrast, Kaplan's specifically requires a separate Internet connection, for example, through a modem connected to a standard telephone line. Other examples include connecting through the Internet via ISDN, cable, or other types of modems. *See Kaplan, column 2, lines 26-36.* This is exactly the situation that Mao teaches against. Thus, when taken as a whole, Mao and Kaplan cannot be combined since there is no motivation to combine, and any rejection based on a combination of references that includes Mao and Kaplan cannot stand.

For at least the above-stated reasons, claims 20 and 27 are distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Kaplan. Claims 22-26 and 29-30 depend from independent claims 20 and 27, directly or indirectly. Therefore, for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claims 20 and 27, these dependent claims are also distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Kaplan.

Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 4, 5, 18-19, 20, 22-27 and 29-33 based on Mao and Kaplan be withdrawn.

§ 103 REJECTION – MAO

Claims 9, 10, and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mao. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claims 9, 10, and 13 depend from independent claims 7 and 12. It has been shown above that claims 7 and 12 are distinguishable over Mao. Therefore, for at least due to the dependency on claims 7 and 12, claims 9, 10, and 13 are also distinguishable over Mao.

Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of claims 9, 10, and 13 based on Mao be withdrawn.

§ 103 REJECTION – MAO, SHOFF

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Mao in view of Shoff (USP 6,240,555). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claim 11 depends from independent claim 7, and it is demonstrated above that claim 7 is distinguishable over Mao. Shoff is not relied upon to correct for at least the above-noted deficiencies of Mao. Therefore, claim 7 is also distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Shoff.

For at least due to its dependency on claim 7, claim 11 is also distinguishable over the combination of Mao and Shoff.

Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claim 11 based on Mao and Shoff, be withdrawn.

§ 103 REJECTION – MAO, KAPLAN, SHOFF

Claims 21 and 28 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Mao in view of Kaplan and Shoff. Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claims 21 and 28 depend from independent claims 20 and 27, respectively. It is demonstrated above that claims 20 and 27 are distinguishable over Mao and Kaplan. Shoff is not relied upon to correct for at least the above noted deficiencies of Mao and Kaplan. Therefore, claims 20 and 27 are distinguishable over the combination of Mao, Kaplan and Shoff. For at least due to the dependency thereon, claims 21 and 28 are also distinguishable over the combination of Mao, Kaplan and Shoff.

Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 21 and 28 based on Mao, Kaplan and Shoff be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

All objections and rejections raised in the Office Action having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Hyung Sohn (Reg. No. 44,346), to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

Pursuant to the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a), the Applicants hereby petition for an extension of time (1) month to March 17, 2006, in which to file a reply to the Office Action. The required fee of \$120.00 is enclosed herewith.

Appl. No. 09/709,303
Reply to Office Action of November 17, 2005
Amendment

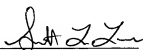
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Art Unit: 2611
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If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 16, 2006

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0630-1175P